

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

AMY VELEZ, PENNI ZELINKOFF,)	
MINEL HIDER TOBERTGA,)	FOURTH AMENDED
MICHELLE WILLIAMS, JENNIFER)	
WAXMAN-RECHT, KAREN LIGGINS,)	CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT
LORI HORTON, HOLLY WATERS,)	
WENDY PINSON, ROBERTA)	
VONLINTEL, ASHLEY NARMOUR,)	
CATHERINE WHITE, KELLY)	
CORBETT, SUE EARL, JAMIE)	04 Civ. 09194 (GEL)
HOLLAND, JOAN DURKIN, SIMONA)	
LOPES, MARYANNE JACOBY)	
and MARTA DEYNE,)	
Individually and on Behalf of Others)	
Similarly Situated,)	JURY TRIAL DEMANDED
PLAINTIFFS,)	
v.)	
NOVARTIS CORPORATION,)	
NOVARTIS PHARMACEUTICALS)	
CORPORATION, and THOMAS)	
EBELING,)	
DEFENDANTS.)	

FOURTH AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

I. NATURE OF THIS ACTION

1. Nineteen (19) women who work or have worked for Novartis in New York and sixteen (16) other states, as well as Washington, D.C., bring this action against Corporate Defendants Novartis Corporation and Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation (jointly "Novartis" or "Corporate Defendants") and against Defendant Thomas Ebeling ("Ebeling") (collectively "Defendants") to redress gender discrimination in employment. Specifically, Amy Velez, Penni

Zelinkoff, Minel Hider Tobertga, Michelle Williams, Jennifer Waxman-Recht, Karen Liggins, Lori Horton, Holly Waters, Wendy Pinson, Roberta VonLintel, Ashley Narmour, Catherine White, Kelly Corbett, Sue Earl, Jamie Holland, Joan Durkin, Simona Lopes, Maryanne Jacoby and Marta Deyne, the Class Representatives ("Class Representatives"), all of whom are present or former employees of Novartis, bring this amended class action against Novartis on behalf of themselves and all other female employees of Novartis who are similarly situated pursuant to Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. § 2000(e)-5(f), *et seq.*, as amended ("Title VII").

2. The Class Representatives have worked and/or continue to work for Novartis throughout the United States in sixteen (16) states: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington, and in Washington, D.C. Three Plaintiffs, Sue Earl, Simona Lopes and Marta Deyne, worked and/or continue to work for Novartis in New York.

3. The Class Representatives seek to represent female employees of Novartis who have been subjected to one or more aspects of the systemic gender discrimination described in this Complaint, including, but not limited to: (a) discriminatory policies, practices and/or procedures in selection, promotion and advancement; (b) disparate pay; (c) differential treatment; (d) gender hostility; (e) hostile work environment; (f) pregnancy discrimination; (g) sexual harassment; and (h) retaliation in the workplace. The systemic gender discrimination described in this Complaint has been, and is, continuing in nature.

4. The Class Representatives are seeking, on behalf of themselves and the class they seek to represent, declaratory and injunctive relief; back pay; front pay; compensatory, nominal

and punitive damages; and attorneys' fees, costs and expenses to redress Novartis' pervasive and discriminatory employment policies, practices and/or procedures.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to Title VII to redress and enjoin employment practices of Novartis in violation of this statute.

6. Venue is proper in the Southern District of New York pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331(b)(1) and 1331(c) because Defendants are subject to personal jurisdiction and reside in New York.

7. The Southern District of New York is the most logical forum in which to litigate the claims of the Class Representatives and the proposed class in this case. Novartis Corporation is headquartered in New York, New York and incorporated in the State of New York, with Registered Agents in New York. Additionally, Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation has both a physical presence and a Registered Agent in New York. Further, Class Representative Simona Lopes ("Lopes") resides in New York and Lopes and other Class Representatives worked for Novartis in New York. Finally, the Class Representatives and potential class members reside in all areas of the United States in which Novartis conducts business.

III. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

8. Class Representative Amy Velez timely filed a Charge of Discrimination with the New Jersey Division on Civil Rights and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission ("EEOC") on or about July 15, 2003. Ms. Velez received her Notice of Right to Sue on August 24, 2004, and on November 19, 2004, timely filed suit within ninety (90) days of receipt of her Notice of Right to Sue. Class Representatives Penni Zelinkoff, Karen Liggins, Lori Horton, Holly Waters and Roberta VonLintel also filed Charges with the EEOC and have each received

Notices of Right to Sue. Class Representatives Minel Hider Tobertga, Michelle Williams, Jennifer Waxman-Recht, Wendy Pinson, Ashley Narmour, Catherine White, Kelly Corbett, Sue Earl, Jamie Holland, Joan Durkin, Simona Lopes and Marta Deyne have filed charges of gender discrimination with the EEOC and are in the process of perfecting their Notices of Right to Sue.

9. The Class Representatives are relying on their own EEO charges and/or those of other Class Representatives.

IV. PARTIES

A. Plaintiffs

10. **Plaintiff Amy Velez** is a female citizen of the United States and a resident of Laurel in the State of Maryland. Ms. Velez was employed by Novartis from approximately January 1997 to April 2004 in Novartis' Washington, D.C. sales district. Throughout that time, Ms. Velez worked as a sales representative, sales consultant, and senior sales consultant, a position she held until her constructive discharge from Novartis in April 2004.

11. **Plaintiff Penni Zelinkoff** is a female citizen of the United States and a resident of Arvada in the State of Colorado. Ms. Zelinkoff was employed by Novartis from approximately June 2001 to August 2004 as a sales consultant in Novartis' Portland, Oregon district, and she held this position until her constructive discharge from Novartis in approximately August 2004.

12. **Plaintiff Minel Hider Tobertga** is a female citizen of the United States and a resident of Elk Grove in the State of California. Ms. Hider Tobertga was employed by Novartis from approximately April 2001 to September 2004 as a sales consultant in Novartis' Sacramento, California district. She held this position until her constructive discharge from Novartis in approximately September 2004.

18. **Plaintiff Wendy Pinson** is a female citizen of the United States and a resident of Dothan in the State of Alabama. Ms. Pinson has been continuously employed by Novartis as a sales representative in Novartis' Montgomery, Alabama district since approximately November 1999.

19. **Plaintiff Roberta VonLintel** is a female citizen of the United States and a resident of Hays in the State of Kansas. Ms. VonLintel was employed by Novartis from approximately late 1998 to July 2004 as a sales representative in Novartis' Kansas City West sales region.

20. **Plaintiff Ashley Narmour** is a female citizen of the United States and a resident of Montgomery in the State of Alabama. Ms. Narmour was employed by Novartis from approximately June 2002 to February 2005 as an account manager in Novartis' Georgia Market and Southeast Market.

21. **Plaintiff Catherine White** is a female citizen of the United States and a resident of Las Vegas in the State of Nevada. Ms. White was employed by Novartis from approximately March 2001 to June 2004 in Los Angeles, California. During that time, Ms. White held the positions of sales representative and sales consultant.

22. **Plaintiff Kelly Corbett** is a female citizen of the United States and a resident of Fairfax in the State of California. Ms. Corbett was employed by Novartis from approximately May 2002 to March 2005 as a district manager in California.

23. **Plaintiff Sue Earl** is a female citizen of the United States and a resident of Sparta in the State of New Jersey. Mrs. Earl was employed by Novartis in New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania from approximately July 1991 to March 2005. During that time, Mrs. Earl held the

positions of Long-term Care sales representative and Adult Care accounts manager, and served as a field sales trainer and a member of the Market Advisory Board.

24. **Plaintiff Jamie Holland** is a female citizen of the United States and a resident of Salisbury in the State of Maryland. Ms. Holland was employed by Novartis in Baltimore, Maryland, Washington, D.C. and Delaware from approximately April 2000 to August 2004. During that time, Ms. Holland held the positions of senior sales consultant and executive sales consultant.

25. **Plaintiff Joan Durkin** is a female citizen of the United States and a resident of Darien in the State of Illinois. Ms. Durkin was employed by Novartis in Illinois from approximately 1997 to February 2005. During that time, Ms. Durkin held the positions of sales representative, sales consultant, senior sales consultant, in-house trainer and worked in Executive Sales.

26. **Plaintiff Simona Lopes** is a female citizen of the United States and a resident of Rego Park in the State of New York. Ms. Lopes worked for Novartis in New York as a contract employee from June 2001 to April 2002. In April 2002, Ms. Lopes became a Novartis sales representative, and she continued to hold this position until her resignation from Novartis in April 2005.

27. **Plaintiff Maryanne Jacoby** is a female citizen of the United States and a resident of Vancouver in the State of Washington. Ms. Jacoby was employed by Novartis in California, Oregon and Washington from approximately January 1996 to February 2004. During that time, Ms. Jacoby held the positions of sales representative, sales consultant, senior sales consultant and Respiratory/Dermatology specialty senior sales consultant.

recommended an approximately 2% salary increase for her, Regional Manager Duhart retroactively increased her raise to 5.5%. It is extremely unusual for Regional Managers to change a sales representative's salary increase by such a high margin. Meanwhile, two of Ms. Corbett's other employees who had received 2-3 performance evaluations were not awarded such high raises. Because of the inappropriate manner in which Regional Manager Duhart treated Edler, Ms. Corbett believed that he determined Edler's raise based on his sexual attraction to her.

291. Regional Manager Duhart also informed Ms. Corbett and other District Managers, in a joking manner, that a female manager with whom he had previously worked at another pharmaceutical company had filed a sexual harassment complaint against him. Upon information and belief, Regional Manager Duhart has also had a female manager at his new company complain about his unfair employment practices.

292. Another female sales representative, Jessica Ellers, who was formerly a member of Ms. Corbett's district and later transferred to District Manager Mike Ruberio's team, was subjected to sexual harassment by District Manager Ruberio. During a ride-along with Ms. Ellers, District Manager Ruberio informed her that he had a vasectomy and, therefore, it would be safe for them to have a sexual relationship. Ms. Corbett learned of this incident only after Ms. Ellers resigned from her position at Novartis. District Manager Ruberio also left Novartis with Regional Manager Duhart and, upon information and belief, they currently work together at another company.

N. SUE EARL

Background

293. Plaintiff Sue Earl ("Mrs. Earl") was hired by Novartis in approximately July 1991 as a Long-term Care sales representative. She subsequently became an Acute Care

Account Manager and also served in the roles of Field Sales Trainer and member of the Market Advisory Board. Mrs. Earl worked for Novartis in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. She was constructively discharged from Novartis in March 2005. Mrs. Earl filed an EEO Charge in approximately May 2005, in which she complained about the gender discrimination she experienced at Novartis.

Denials of Promotion

294. In approximately 2002, while Mrs. Earl was working in Acute Care, Novartis created an Acute Care “Associate Director” position, in which Mrs. Earl was extremely interested. Her manager, Ken Notaro (“Notaro”), considered Mrs. Earl his leading candidate for the position. However, when Mrs. Earl interviewed with Eastern Regional Account Manager John Hawkins (“Hawkins”), he told her that he was hesitant to promote her because she was in the Pennsylvania district, which was not performing well. Mrs. Earl explained that she had been transferred to the Pennsylvania district only several months before the interview, having previously worked very successfully in the high-performing New York district. Regional Manager Hawkins nonetheless continued to object to Mrs. Earl’s promotion.

295. That evening, Regional Manager Hawkins left Mrs. Earl a voicemail message stating that they had reached a decision and he had good news to share with her. When Mrs. Earl spoke with Regional Manager Hawkins, however, he informed her that a male employee, Dan Cullman (“Cullman”), received the promotion. Cullman worked in Corporate Accounts and did not have relevant experience for the position. When Mrs. Earl pointed out that Cullman lacked Acute Care knowledge, as Regional Manager Hawkins was well aware, Regional Manager Hawkins told her that he was counting on her to train Mr. Cullman in his new position.

296. At a meeting shortly afterwards, numerous other employees joked that Mrs. Earl did not receive the promotion because she did not "have a penis." Following this denial of promotion in 2002, Mrs. Earl continued to excel in her new district and, in fact, was ranked the top sales representative in the country in 2003.

297. Mrs. Earl complained to Human Resources about being denied the Acute Care Associate Director promotion, but to her knowledge, Human Resources took no action in response to her complaint.

298. In addition, when Mrs. Earl expressed her interest in a position in the Home Care division to Regional Manager Hawkins, he pointed out that the position required a great deal of travel and commented that the travel would not suit Mrs. Earl well because she had four children. Upon information and belief, managers did not prevent male employees from advancing their careers with Novartis because they had children.

Disparate Pay

299. In 2002, Mrs. Earl was one of approximately four employees who received the Career Achievement Award for being an "advanced" performer who had ten or more years with the company. At the meeting during which Mrs. Earl collected this award, Vice President Rob Harrington ("Harrington") asked her whether she noticed that she was the only female on stage.

300. Further, at the end of 2002, Mrs. Earl's performance was rated "solid," even though she had received the Career Achievement Award for her advanced performance. Sales representatives received ratings of "needs improvement," "solid," "advanced," or "exceptional." Had Mrs. Earl received the "advanced" rating that she clearly deserved, she would have been entitled to an additional \$30,000 in commission. However, because she was rated "solid," Mrs. Earl was denied the \$30,000 commission.

301. In 2003, Mrs. Earl was ranked the number one sales representative in the country. However, Regional Manager John Hawkins selected a lower ranking male employee as the "exceptional" performer. As a result, this male employee received an additional \$10,000 that Mrs. Earl was denied.

Pregnancy Discrimination

302. In approximately 1997, Mrs. Earl became pregnant. Before her pregnancy, Mrs. Earl served the role of Field Sales Trainer. As a Field Sales Trainer, she had greater responsibilities, including training other sales representatives, and was supposedly being groomed for management positions. Even though the Field Sales Trainer role was supposed to be a two year rotation, Mrs. Earl was removed from the role after only one year when she became pregnant. Mrs. Earl was prematurely removed from the role because she was going to be taking maternity leave.

303. During Mrs. Earl's pregnancy, Vice President Harrington rode along with her. While Mrs. Earl was ready to begin working at approximately 7:30 a.m., Vice President Harrington did not arrive until approximately 8:30 a.m., at which time they began the day. During the ride along, Mrs. Earl mentioned to Vice President Harrington that she was pregnant. Harrington ended the ride along in the early afternoon, telling Mrs. Earl that he had to end the day early in order to catch a flight. However, after the ride along, Vice President Harrington wrote a memo to management stating that he was trying to analyze why employees were not able to make five calls per day and that, after riding along with a sales representative, he determined it was because employees were starting their days late and ending early. Because other managers inquired as to which sales representative was being referenced in Vice President Harrington's memo, Mrs. Earl's reputation was unfairly tarnished.

Differential Treatment and Hostile Work Environment

304. After Dan Cullman received the Acute Care Associate Director promotion that Mrs. Earl was denied, he favored male employees and subjected female employees to harsher treatment. For example, Cullman harassed Mrs. Earl for being approximately one minute late to a meeting, even though he had shown up one and a half hours late to a meeting on another occasion.

305. Further, because of his lack of relevant experience, Cullman was unable to competently perform his job as Acute Care Associate Director. Upon information and belief, several female employees attempted to get Cullman removed from his position due to his incompetence.

306. In March 2005, a female candidate for a position at Novartis confided in Mrs. Earl that the male manager with whom she had interviewed inappropriately interrogated her about her personal life, for example, asking her when she planned on having children.

307. Mrs. Earl contacted Human Resources on several occasions to complain about the discrimination she was experiencing. After the first time she contacted Human Resources, in approximately 2002, it became common knowledge among her coworkers and managers that she had complained. Mrs. Earl believed that she was singled out by Regional Manager Hawkins as a result of her complaint to Human Resources. Regional Manager Hawkins made threatening comments, such as telling Mrs. Earl that she could go to Human Resources, but that Human Resources works for him.

308. In addition, many of Mrs. Earl's female coworkers confided in her that Regional Manager Hawkins frequently touched them in a way that made them uncomfortable, including touching their hair and putting his arm around them.

summary of the work that she accomplished each week and threatened that he would place her on a Performance Improvement Plan (PIP).

397. In April 2004, Manager Prokou accompanied Ms. Deyne on a ride along to the office of one of her clients, Dr. Port. At Dr. Port's office, a new staff member, whom Ms. Deyne did not know, greeted them. She told Ms. Deyne that she could meet with Dr. Port in a few minutes. While Manager Prokou and Ms. Deyne were waiting, Manager Prokou yelled at her and told her that she did not know Dr. Port or this office, accused her of falsifying her summaries and called her a liar. In fact, Ms. Deyne had a good relationship with Dr. Port's staff and had successfully initiated Dr. Port's training as a physician in the Speakers Bureau for Zelnorm. As a result of Manager Prokou's outburst, Ms. Deyne and Manager Prokou left the office without meeting with Dr. Port.

COUNT I
VIOLATIONS OF TITLE VII OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964,
42 U.S.C. § 2000e-5(f), *et seq.*, AS AMENDED

GENDER DISCRIMINATION
(Against the Corporate Defendants)

398. Class Representatives re-allege and incorporate by reference each and every allegation contained in each and every aforementioned paragraph as though fully set forth herein.

399. Novartis has discriminated against the Class Representatives and all members of the proposed class by treating them differently from and less preferably than similarly situated male employees and by subjecting them to discriminatory denials of promotions, discriminatory denials of pay raises, discriminatory performance evaluations, discriminatory subjection to disciplinary procedures, disparate pay, disparate terms and conditions of employment, harassment, hostile work environments and other forms of discrimination in violation of Title VII.

400. Novartis' conduct has been intentional, deliberate, willful, malicious, reckless and conducted in callous disregard of the rights of the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class.

401. As a direct and proximate result of Novartis' aforementioned conduct, the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class were damaged and suffered economic losses, mental and emotional harm, anguish and humiliation.

402. Novartis' policies, practices and/or procedures have produced a disparate impact against the Class Representatives and the class members with respect to their terms and conditions of employment.

403. By reason of the continuous nature of Novartis' discriminatory conduct, persistent throughout the employment of the Class Representatives and class members, the Class Representatives and class members are entitled to application of the continuing violation doctrine to all of the violations alleged herein.

404. By reason of the discrimination suffered at Novartis, the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class are entitled to all legal and equitable remedies available under Title VII.

COUNT II
VIOLATIONS OF TITLE VII, 42 U.S.C. § 2000(e) *et seq.*

SEXUAL HARASSMENT
(Against the Corporate Defendants)

405. Class Representatives re-allege and incorporate by reference each and every allegation contained in each and every aforementioned paragraph as though fully set forth herein.

406. Novartis has discriminated against Class Representatives and all the members of the proposed class by permitting an ongoing, severe and pervasive pattern and practice of sexual harassment against a class of female employees by creating and maintaining a sexually hostile work environment, in violation of Title VII.

407. Novartis' sexual harassment altered the Class Representatives' and class members' conditions of employment by creating an abusive working environment for them.

408. Novartis' conduct has been intentional, deliberate, willful, malicious, reckless and conducted in callous disregard of the rights of the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class.

409. As a direct and proximate result of Novartis' aforementioned conduct, the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class were damaged and suffered economic losses, mental and emotional harm, anguish and humiliation.

410. By reason of the continuous nature of Novartis' discriminatory conduct, persistent throughout the employment of the Class Representatives and class members, the Class Representatives and class members are entitled to application of the continuing violation doctrine to all of the violations alleged herein.

411. By reason of the sexual harassment suffered at Novartis, the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class are entitled to all legal and equitable remedies available under Title VII.

COUNT III
VIOLATIONS OF TITLE VII, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e(k) *et seq.*

PREGNANCY DISCRIMINATION
(Against the Corporate Defendants)

412. Class Representatives re-allege and incorporate by reference each and every allegation contained in each and every aforementioned paragraph as though fully set forth herein.

413. Novartis discriminated against the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class because of or on the basis of pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions.

414. The Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class were not treated the same for all employment-related purposes, including receipt of benefits under fringe benefit programs, as other persons not so affected but similar in their ability or inability to work.

415. Novartis' conduct has been intentional, deliberate, willful, malicious, reckless and conducted in callous disregard of the rights of the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class.

416. As a direct and proximate result of Novartis' aforementioned conduct, the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class were damaged and suffered economic losses, mental and emotional harm, anguish and humiliation.

417. By reason of the continuous nature of Novartis' discriminatory conduct, persistent throughout the employment of the Class Representatives and class members, the Class Representatives and class members are entitled to application of the continuing violation doctrine to all of the violations alleged herein.

418. By reason of the pregnancy discrimination suffered at Novartis, the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class are entitled to legal and equitable remedies available under Title VII.

COUNT IV
VIOLATIONS OF TITLE VII, 28 U.S.C. § 2000e(k)

RETALIATION
(Against the Corporate Defendants)

419. Class Representatives re-allege and incorporate by reference each and every allegation contained in each and every aforementioned paragraph as though fully set forth herein.

420. Novartis retaliated against the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class because they insisted upon a work environment free of sexual harassment, gender discrimination and pregnancy discrimination and also because they complained about sexual harassment, gender discrimination and pregnancy discrimination.

421. Novartis retaliated against the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class by subjecting them to adverse employment actions, including but not limited to, denying them promotions for which they were qualified and subjecting them to disparate terms and conditions of employment, gender discrimination, sexual harassment, a hostile work environment and/or other forms of discrimination in violation of Title VII.

422. Novartis' actions were intentional, deliberate, willful, malicious, reckless and conducted in callous disregard of causing harm to the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class.

423. As a direct and proximate result of Novartis' aforementioned conduct, the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class were damaged and suffered economic losses, mental and emotional harm, anguish and humiliation.

424. By reason of the retaliation suffered at Novartis, the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class are entitled to all legal and equitable remedies available under Title VII.

COUNT V
VIOLATIONS OF N.Y. EXEC. LAW § 296

GENDER DISCRIMINATION
(Against the Corporate Defendants)

425. Class Representatives re-allege and incorporate by reference each and every allegation contained in each and every aforementioned paragraph as though fully set forth herein.

426. Because of their gender, Novartis discriminated against the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class in compensation or in the terms, conditions or privileges of their employment, in violation of New York Executive Law § 296.

427. Because of their gender, Novartis also denied or withheld from the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class their right to be admitted to or participate in an on-the-job training program, executive training program and/or management training program in violation of New York Executive Law § 296.

428. Novartis further discriminated against the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class in their pursuit of such programs and discriminated against them in the terms, conditions or privileges of such programs because of gender, in violation of New York Executive Law § 296.

429. As a direct and proximate result of Novartis' aforementioned conduct, the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class were damaged and suffered economic losses, mental and emotional harm, anguish and humiliation.

430. By reason of the continuous nature of Novartis' discriminatory conduct, persistent throughout the employment of the Class Representatives and class members, the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class are entitled to application of the continuing violation doctrine to all of the violations alleged herein.

431. By reason of the gender discrimination suffered at Novartis, the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class are entitled to all legal and equitable remedies available under New York Executive Law § 296.

COUNT VI
VIOLATIONS OF N.Y. EXEC. LAW § 296

SEXUAL HARASSMENT
(Against the Corporate Defendants)

432. Class Representatives re-allege and incorporate by reference each and every allegation contained in each and every aforementioned paragraph as though fully set forth herein.

433. Novartis discriminated against the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class by permitting an ongoing and pervasive pattern and practice of sexual harassment against Plaintiff by creating and maintaining a sexually hostile work environment, in violation of New York Executive Law § 296.

434. Novartis' sexual harassment altered the Class Representatives' and class members' conditions of employment by creating an abusive working environment for them.

435. As a direct and proximate result of Novartis' aforementioned conduct, the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class were damaged and suffered economic losses, mental and emotional harm, anguish and humiliation.

436. By reason of the sexual harassment suffered at Novartis, the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class are entitled to all legal and equitable remedies available under New York Executive Law § 296.

COUNT VII
VIOLATIONS OF N.Y. EXEC. LAW § 296

RETALIATION
(Against the Corporate Defendants)

437. Class Representatives re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in each and every aforementioned paragraph as though fully set forth herein.

438. In violation of New York Executive Law § 296, Novartis discharged, expelled and otherwise discriminated against the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class because they opposed practices forbidden by New York Executive Law § 296 or because they filed a complaint, testified or assisted in a proceeding under New York Executive Law § 296.

439. As a direct and proximate result of Novartis' aforementioned conduct, the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class were damaged and suffered economic losses, mental and emotional harm, anguish and humiliation.

440. By reason of the sexual harassment suffered at Novartis, the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class are entitled to all legal and equitable remedies available under New York Executive Law § 296.

COUNT VIII
INTENTIONAL INFILCTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS
(Against the Corporate Defendants)

441. Class Representatives re-allege and incorporate by reference each and every allegation contained in each and every aforementioned paragraph as though fully set forth herein.

442. While employed at Novartis, the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class suffered intentional infliction of emotional distress at the hands of Defendants.

443. Novartis' actions constitute conduct so extreme and outrageous in degree and character as to go beyond all possible bounds of decency.

444. Novartis' actions can be regarded as atrocious and utterly intolerable in a civilized community.

445. As a direct and proximate result of Novartis' aforementioned conduct, the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class were damaged and suffered economic losses, mental and emotional harm, anguish and humiliation.

446. By reason of the continuous nature of Novartis' discriminatory conduct, persistent throughout the employment of the Class Representatives and class members, the Class Representatives and class members are entitled to application of the continuing violation doctrine to all of the violations alleged herein.

447. By reason of the gender discrimination suffered at Novartis, the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class are entitled to legal and equitable remedies.

COUNT IX
NEGLIGENT INFILCTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS
(Against the Corporate Defendants)

448. Class Representatives re-allege and incorporate by reference each and every allegation contained in each and every aforementioned paragraph as though fully set forth herein.

449. Novartis' negligence caused the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class to suffer emotional distress.

450. Novartis owed a duty to the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class.

451. Novartis breached this duty and either unreasonably endangered the physical safety of the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class, or caused the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class to fear for their own safety.

452. Novartis' actions constitute conduct so extreme and outrageous in degree and character as to go beyond all possible bounds of decency.

453. Novartis' actions can be regarded as atrocious and utterly intolerable in a civilized community.

454. As a direct and proximate result of Novartis' aforementioned conduct, the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class were damaged and suffered economic losses, mental and emotional harm, anguish and humiliation.

455. By reason of the continuous nature of Novartis' discriminatory conduct, persistent throughout the employment of the Class Representatives and class members, the Class Representatives and class members are entitled to application of the continuing violation doctrine to all of the violations alleged herein.

456. By reason of the gender discrimination suffered at Novartis, the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class are entitled to legal and equitable remedies.

COUNT X
NEGLIGENT HIRING, RETENTION, AND SUPERVISION
(Against the Corporate Defendants)

457. Class Representatives re-allege and incorporate by reference each and every allegation contained in each and every aforementioned paragraph as though fully set forth herein.

458. As a result of direct negligence on the part of Novartis, the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class experienced emotional distress.

459. Novartis placed its employees in a position to cause foreseeable harm, harm which the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class most probably would have been spared had Novartis taken reasonable care in making its decision concerning the hiring and retention of the employee.

460. Novartis knew, or should have known, of its employees' propensity for the sort of conduct which caused the injuries of the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class.

461. As a direct and proximate result of Novartis' aforementioned conduct, the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class were damaged and suffered economic losses, mental and emotional harm, anguish and humiliation.

462. By reason of the gender discrimination suffered at Novartis, the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class are entitled to legal and equitable remedies.

COUNT XI
VIOLATIONS OF TITLE VII OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964,
42 U.S.C. § 2000e-5(f), *et seq.*, AS AMENDED

GENDER DISCRIMINATION
(Against Thomas Ebeling)

463. Class Representatives re-allege and incorporate by reference each and every allegation contained in each and every aforementioned paragraph as though fully set forth herein.

464. In his capacities as Head of worldwide Pharmaceuticals Division, member of the Executive Committee of Novartis and member of the Board of Directors of Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation, Ebeling has discriminated against the Class Representatives and all members of the proposed class by treating them differently from and less preferably than similarly situated male employees. Ebeling has aided and abetted discriminatory denials of

promotions, discriminatory denials of pay raises, discriminatory performance evaluations, discriminatory subjection to disciplinary procedures, disparate pay, disparate terms and conditions of employment, harassment, hostile work environments and other forms of discrimination in violation of Title VII.

465. In his capacities as Head of worldwide Pharmaceuticals Division, member of the Executive Committee of Novartis and member of the Board of Directors of Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation, Ebeling's implementation of policies, practices and/or procedures has produced a disparate impact against the Class Representatives and the class members with respect to their terms and conditions of employment.

466. As a direct and proximate result of Ebeling's aforementioned conduct, the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class were damaged and suffered economic losses, mental and emotional harm, anguish and humiliation.

467. By reason of the continuous nature of Ebeling's discriminatory conduct, persistent throughout the employment of the Class Representatives and class members, the Class Representatives and class members are entitled to application of the continuing violation doctrine to all of the violations alleged herein.

468. By reason of the discrimination suffered at Novartis, the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class are entitled to all legal and equitable remedies available under Title VII.

COUNT XII
VIOLATIONS OF TITLE VII, 42 U.S.C. § 2000(e) *et seq.*

SEXUAL HARASSMENT
(Against Thomas Ebeling)

469. Class Representatives re-allege and incorporate by reference each and every allegation contained in each and every aforementioned paragraph as though fully set forth herein.

470. In his capacities as Head of worldwide Pharmaceuticals Division, member of the Executive Committee of Novartis and member of the Board of Directors of Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation, Ebeling has discriminated against Class Representatives and all the members of the proposed class by permitting an ongoing, severe and pervasive pattern and practice of sexual harassment against a class of female employees and by permitting a sexually hostile work environment, in violation of Title VII.

471. As a direct and proximate result of Ebeling's aforementioned conduct, the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class were damaged and suffered economic losses, mental and emotional harm, anguish and humiliation.

472. By reason of the continuous nature of Ebeling's discriminatory conduct, persistent throughout the employment of the Class Representatives and class members, the Class Representatives and class members are entitled to application of the continuing violation doctrine to all of the violations alleged herein.

473. By reason of the sexual harassment suffered at Novartis, Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class are entitled to all legal and equitable remedies available under Title VII.

COUNT XIII
VIOLATIONS OF TITLE VII, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e(k) *et seq.*

PREGNANCY DISCRIMINATION
(Against Thomas Ebeling)

474. Class Representatives re-allege and incorporate by reference each and every allegation contained in each and every aforementioned paragraph as though fully set forth herein.

475. In his capacities as Head of worldwide Pharmaceuticals Division, member of the Executive Committee of Novartis and member of the Board of Directors of Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation, Ebeling discriminated against the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class because of or on the basis of pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions.

476. Ebeling knew or should have known that the Corporate Defendants were discriminating against pregnant female employees; denying such employees pay, promotions and bonuses; and retaliating against Novartis' pregnant employees. Ebeling did nothing and/or encouraged the oppressive conduct to continue by taking no action.

477. As a direct and proximate result of Ebeling's aforementioned conduct, the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class were damaged and suffered economic losses, mental and emotional harm, anguish and humiliation.

478. By reason of the pregnancy discrimination suffered at Novartis, the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class are entitled to legal and equitable remedies available under Title VII.

COUNT XIV
VIOLATIONS OF 28 U.S.C. § 2000e(k)

RETALIATION
(Against Thomas Ebeling)

479. Class Representatives re-allege and incorporate by reference each and every allegation contained in each and every aforementioned paragraph as though fully set forth herein.

480. In his capacities as Head of worldwide Pharmaceuticals Division, member of the Executive Committee of Novartis and member of the Board of Directors of Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation, Ebeling aided and abetted the corporate defendants' retaliation against the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class because they insisted upon a work environment free of sexual harassment, gender discrimination and pregnancy discrimination and also because they complained about sexual harassment, gender discrimination and pregnancy discrimination.

481. In his capacities as Head of worldwide Pharmaceuticals Division, member of the Executive Committee of Novartis and member of the Board of Directors of Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation, Ebeling permitted and/or encouraged retaliation against the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class by subjecting them to adverse employment actions, including but not limited to, denying them promotions for which they were qualified and subjecting them to disparate terms and conditions of employment, gender discrimination, sexual harassment, a hostile work environment, and/or other forms of discrimination in violation of Title VII.

482. As a direct and proximate result of Ebeling's aforementioned conduct, the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class were damaged and suffered economic losses, mental and emotional harm, anguish and humiliation.

483. By reason of the retaliation suffered at Novartis, the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class are entitled to all legal and equitable remedies available under Title VII.

COUNT XV
VIOLATIONS OF N.Y. EXEC. LAW § 296, SUBDIVISION 6

GENDER DISCRIMINATION
(Aiding and Abetting Liability Against Thomas Ebeling)

484. Class Representatives re-allege and incorporate by reference each and every allegation contained in each and every aforementioned paragraph as though fully set forth herein.

485. Because of their sex, Novartis discriminated against the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class in compensation or in the terms, conditions or privileges of their employment, in violation of New York Executive Law § 296.

486. Because of their sex, Novartis also denied or withheld from the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class their right to be admitted to or participate in an on-the-job training program or executive training program, in violation of New York Executive Law § 296.

487. Novartis further discriminated against the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class in their pursuit of such programs and discriminated against them in the terms, conditions or privileges of such programs because of sex, in violation of New York Executive Law § 296.

488. As previously described, in his capacities as Head of worldwide Pharmaceuticals Division, member of the Executive Committee of Novartis and member of the Board of Directors of Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation, Ebeling possesses knowledge, control and decision-making authority regarding the employment practices of Corporate Defendants Novartis

Corporation and Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation. Ebeling controls and influences whether the two Corporate Defendants engage in gender-discrimination, sexual harassment and retaliation against their female employees.

489. Far from preventing or rectifying gender discrimination committed by the U.S. Corporate defendants, Ebeling aided, abetted and encouraged such discriminatory conduct.

490. As a direct and proximate result of Ebeling's aiding and abetting conduct, the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class were damaged and suffered economic losses, mental and emotional harm, anguish and humiliation.

491. By reason of the continuous nature of Ebeling's discriminatory conduct, persistent throughout the employment of the Class Representatives and class members, the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class are entitled to application of the continuing violation doctrine to all of the violations alleged herein.

492. By reason of the gender discrimination which Ebeling aided and abetted, the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class are entitled to all legal and equitable remedies available under New York Executive Law § 296.

COUNT XVI
VIOLATIONS OF N.Y. EXEC. LAW § 296, SUBDIVISION 6

SEXUAL HARASSMENT
(Aiding and Abetting Liability Against Thomas Ebeling)

493. Class Representatives re-allege and incorporate by reference each and every allegation contained in each and every aforementioned paragraph as though fully set forth herein.

494. Novartis discriminated against the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class by permitting an ongoing and pervasive pattern and practice of sexual harassment

against Plaintiff by creating and maintaining a sexually hostile work environment, in violation of New York Executive Law § 296.

495. Novartis' sexual harassment altered the Class Representatives' and class members' conditions of employment by creating an abusive working environment for them.

496. As previously described, in his capacities as Head of worldwide Pharmaceuticals Division, member of the Executive Committee of Novartis and member of the Board of Directors of Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation, Ebeling possesses knowledge, control and decision-making authority regarding the employment practices of Corporate Defendants Novartis Corporation and Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation. Ebeling controls and influences whether the two Corporate Defendants engage in gender-discrimination, sexual harassment and retaliation against their female employees.

497. As a direct and proximate result of Ebeling's aiding and abetting aforementioned conduct, the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class were damaged and suffered economic losses, mental and emotional harm, anguish and humiliation.

498. By reason of the sexual harassment suffered at Novartis, which Ebeling aided and abetted, the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class are entitled to all legal and equitable remedies available under New York Executive Law § 296.

COUNT XVII
VIOLATIONS OF N.Y. EXEC. LAW § 296, SUBDIVISION 6

RETALIATION
(Aiding and Abetting Liability Against Thomas Ebeling)

499. Class Representatives re-allege and incorporate by reference each and every allegation contained in each and every aforementioned paragraph as though fully set forth herein.

500. In violation of New York Executive Law § 296, Novartis discharged, expelled and otherwise discriminated against the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class because they opposed practices forbidden by New York Executive Law § 296 or because they filed a complaint, testified or assisted in a proceeding under New York Executive Law § 296.

501. As previously described, in his capacities as Head of worldwide Pharmaceuticals Division, member of the Executive Committee of Novartis and member of the Board of Directors of Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation, Ebeling possesses knowledge, control and decision-making authority regarding the employment practices of Corporate Defendants Novartis Corporation and Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation. Ebeling controls and influences whether the two Corporate Defendants engage in gender-discrimination, sexual harassment and retaliation against their female employees.

502. Ebeling was aware of, or should have known that the U.S. corporate defendants were retaliating against women employees who were exercising their rights and complaining about gender discrimination at Novartis' United States facilities.

503. As a direct and proximate result of Ebeling's aiding and abetting conduct, the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class were damaged and suffered economic losses, mental and emotional harm, anguish and humiliation.

504. By reason of the sexual harassment suffered at Novartis which Ebeling aided and abetted, the Class Representatives and the members of the proposed class are entitled to all legal and equitable remedies available under New York Executive Law § 296.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, the Class Representatives, on behalf of themselves and the members of the class whom they seek to represent, request the following relief:

A. Certification of the case as a class action maintainable under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 23 (a), (b)(2) and/or (b)(3), on behalf of the proposed plaintiff class, and designation of the proposed Class Representatives as representatives of this class and their counsel of record as class counsel;

B. Declaratory judgment that Novartis' employment policies, practices and/or procedures challenged herein are illegal and in violation of Title VII;

C. A permanent injunction against Novartis and their partners, officers, owners, agents, successors, employees and/or representatives, and any and all persons acting in concert with them, from engaging in any further unlawful practices, policies, customs, usages, and gender discrimination by the Defendants as set forth herein;

D. An Order requiring Novartis to initiate and implement programs that (i) will provide equal employment opportunities for female employees; (ii) will remedy the effects of the Defendants' past and present unlawful employment policies, practices and/or procedures; and (iii) will eliminate the continuing effects of the discriminatory and retaliatory practices described above;

E. An Order requiring Novartis to initiate and implement systems of assigning, training, transferring, compensating and promoting female employees in a non-discriminatory manner;

F. An Order establishing a task force on equality and fairness to determine the effectiveness of the programs described in (D) through (E) above, which would provide for (i)

monitoring, reporting, and retaining of jurisdiction to ensure equal employment opportunity; (ii) the assurance that injunctive relief is properly implemented; and (iii) a quarterly report setting forth information relevant to the determination of the effectiveness of the programs described in (D) through (E) above;

G. An Order placing or restoring the Class Representatives and the class members into those jobs they would now be occupying but for Novartis' discriminatory policies, practices and/or procedures;

H. An Order directing Novartis to adjust the wage rates and benefits for the Class Representatives and the class members to the level that they would be enjoying but for the Defendants' discriminatory policies, practices and/or procedures;

I. An award of back pay, front pay, lost benefits, preferential rights to jobs and other damages for lost compensation and job benefits suffered by the Class Representatives and the class members to be determined at trial;

J. Any other appropriate equitable relief to which the Class Representatives and proposed class members are entitled;

K. An award of compensatory, nominal and punitive damages to Class Representatives and the class in an amount not less than 200 million dollars;

L. An award of litigation costs and expenses, including reasonable attorneys' fees, to the Class Representatives and class members;

M. Pre-judgment interest;

N. Such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper; and

O. Retention of jurisdiction by the Court until such time as the Court is satisfied that the Defendants have remedied the practices, policies and/or procedures complained of herein and are determined to be in full compliance with the law.

DEMAND FOR JURY

Plaintiffs demand trial by jury of all issues triable of right to a jury.

Respectfully submitted this 10th day of March, 2006

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing was served by facsimile and electronic means on this 10th day of March, 2006 upon the following counsel of record:

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